

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
REVISION WORKSHEET (2025-26)

ENGLISH (101)

CLASS-VIII

1. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech:

- (a) The teacher said to the students, "You must submit your project by Friday."
- (b) She said, "I have been preparing for the exam since morning."
- (c) He said, "I will call you after I finish my work."
- (d) Ramesh said to his friend, "I cannot attend the party tonight."
- (e) Mother said to me, "Why haven't you completed your homework yet?"
- (f) The doctor said to the patient, "You should avoid oily food."
- (g) She said, "I was reading a book when the phone rang."
- (h) The manager said, "We are planning to expand the business next year."
- (i) He said to her, "Did you understand what the teacher explained?"
- (j) The boy said, "I had never seen such a beautiful place before."
- (k) She said, "Let us go for a walk in the evening."
- (l) The officer said to the guard, "Do not allow anyone to enter without permission."
- (m) Rahul said, "I may reach late due to traffic."
- (n) The teacher said, "If you work hard, you will succeed."
- (o) She said to me, "Where were you waiting for me yesterday?"
- (p) He said, "I have already completed the work assigned to me."
- (q) The mother said to the child, "How many times have I warned you?"
- (r) The guide said, "This monument was built hundreds of years ago."
- (s) She said, "I wish I could travel around the world."
- (t) The principal said to the students, "Maintain discipline during the assembly."

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs:

- (a) The match was _____ due to heavy rain. (called off / called out / called in)
- (b) She _____ the challenge confidently. (took up / took off / took in)
- (c) The teacher asked the students to _____ the important points. (write down / write off / write out)
- (d) He _____ smoking for the sake of his health. (gave up / gave in / gave away)
- (e) The firemen managed to _____ the fire quickly. (put out / put up / put on)
- (f) We must _____ our elders at all times. (look after / look into / look through)
- (g) The company decided to _____ new employees. (take on / take off / take after)
- (h) She _____ her younger brother while her parents were away. (looked after / looked for / looked into)
- (i) The students were asked to _____ the lights before leaving. (switch off / switch on / switch over)
- (j) He _____ an interesting idea during the discussion. (came up with / came across / came over)
- (k) The old building was _____ to make way for a mall. (pulled down / pulled out / pulled over)
- (l) She _____ the job offer as it suited her skills. (accepted / turned down / put off)
- (m) The teacher asked him to _____ the paragraph once again. (read out / read up / read on)
- (n) He _____ his mistake and apologised. (owned up to / gave in to / broke into)
- (o) The child _____ his shoes before entering the room. (took off / took over / took up)
- (p) We should not _____ others for our failures. (blame on / put down / depend on)

(q) The workers _____ a protest against the management. (carried out / carried on / carried away)

(r) She _____ the truth from her parents. (hid away / kept back / put off)

(s) He _____ the responsibility after his promotion. (took on / took off / took out)

(t) The train was _____ because of a technical fault. (held up / held on / held down)

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate modals:

(a) You _____ obey the traffic rules to stay safe. (must / might / could)

(b) She _____ be at home now; the lights are on. (may / must / could)

(c) We _____ submit the assignment by tomorrow. (have to / might / could)

(d) He _____ solve the problem if he tries hard. (can / must / should)

(e) You _____ speak politely to elders. (should / may / might)

(f) They _____ reach late due to heavy traffic. (may / must / should)

(g) Students _____ not use mobile phones in class. (must / may / could)

(h) I _____ help you with your project if you want. (can / must / should)

(i) She _____ be feeling unwell today. (might / must / can)

(j) We _____ save water for future generations. (should / could / may)

(k) He _____ complete the work today; there is no other option. (must / might / can)

(l) You _____ borrow my book, but return it tomorrow. (may / must / should)

(m) The children _____ play outside after finishing their work. (can / must / might)

(n) She _____ speak three languages fluently. (can / must / might)

(o) We _____ be careful while crossing the road. (should / may / could)

(p) He _____ attend the meeting as he is out of town. (cannot / may not / should not)

(q) You _____ apologise for your rude behaviour. (should / could / may)

(r) The weather _____ improve by evening. (might / must / should)

(s) Students _____ wear their ID cards inside the school campus. (must / could / might)

(t) I _____ finish the report by tonight if needed. (can / must / might)

4. Choose the correct antonym of the underlined words in the given sentences:

(a) The road was narrow and difficult to cross. (wide / long / short)

(b) She felt happy after hearing the good news. (excited / sad / cheerful)

(c) The movie had a boring storyline. (dull / interesting / slow)

(d) The room was clean and well arranged. (tidy / dirty / neat)

(e) He gave a polite reply to the teacher. (rude / gentle / kind)

(f) The old man spoke in a soft voice. (sweet / gentle / loud)

(g) The task seemed easy to complete. (simple / difficult / quick)

(h) The weather today is hot. (warm / cold / sunny)

(i) She showed bravery during the emergency. (fear / courage / strength)

(j) The child gave a honest answer. (truthful / false / sincere)

(k) The question was simple to understand. (easy / clear / complex)

(l) The forest was dense and dark. (thick / thin / deep)

(m) He arrived early for the meeting. (soon / late / quick)

(n) The bottle was full of water. (empty / heavy / large)

(o) The story had a happy ending. (joyful / cheerful / sad)

(p) The teacher was strict about discipline. (kind / lenient / careful)

(q) The diamond is very hard. (strong / soft / solid)

(r) The boy felt proud of his achievement. (happy / ashamed / confident)

(s) The room looked bright in the morning light. (shiny / dull / clean)

(t) The shop was open till midnight. (busy / closed / crowded)

5. Identify the figure of speech of the underlined words in the given sentences:

(a) The leaves **whispered** secrets to the wind. (personification / simile / metaphor)

(b) Her smile was **as bright as the sun**. (simile / metaphor / hyperbole)

(c) The classroom echoed with **study, study, study**. (repetition / refrain / imagery)

(d) The city streets were a **river of lights**. (metaphor / simile / imagery)

(e) The poet repeats the line **“Never give up”** at the end of each stanza. (refrain / repetition / imagery)

(f) I am **so hungry I could eat a horse**. (hyperbole / metaphor / simile)

(g) The **deafening silence** filled the room. (oxymoron / metaphor / imagery)

(h) The **golden glow of the sunset** painted the sky. (imagery / metaphor / simile)

(i) Time **crept slowly** through the night. (personification / imagery / simile)

(j) He fought, he struggled, he **fought again**. (repetition / refrain / metaphor)

(k) Life is a **journey with many turns**. (metaphor / simile / imagery)

(l) The snow-covered fields looked like a **white blanket**. (simile / metaphor / imagery)

(m) The line **“We shall overcome”** is repeated throughout the poem. (refrain / repetition / imagery)

(n) Her bag weighed **a ton**. (hyperbole / metaphor / oxymoron)

(o) The **angry storm** pounded on the door. (personification / imagery / simile)

(p) The poet describes the **fragrance of flowers and chirping birds**. (imagery / metaphor / simile)

(q) The news brought **bittersweet** memories. (oxymoron / metaphor / repetition)

(r) His words were **daggers** to her heart. (metaphor / simile / hyperbole)

(s) The crowd shouted, shouted, and **shouted again**. (repetition / refrain / imagery)

(t) The moon was **like a silver coin** in the sky. (simile / metaphor / imagery)

6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb in agreement with the subject:

(a) Every student _____ responsible for maintaining discipline. (is / are / were)

(b) Each of the players _____ given a certificate. (was / were / have)

(c) Neither of the answers _____ correct. (is / are / were)

(d) Everyone _____ excited about the annual function. (is / are / were)

(e) One of the boys _____ absent today. (is / are / were)

(f) The quality of the apples _____ very good. (is / are / were)

(g) A pair of shoes _____ lying outside the room. (is / are / were)

(h) The committee _____ decided to postpone the meeting. (has / have / were)

(i) Mathematics _____ my favourite subject. (is / are / were)

(j) Either of the two roads _____ to the village. (leads / lead / leading)

(k) The number of students in the class _____ increasing every year. (is / are / were)

(l) Bread and butter _____ his usual breakfast. (is / are / were)

(m) The police _____ arrived at the spot. (has / have / is)

(n) A lot of time _____ been wasted. (has / have / were)

(o) Each boy and each girl _____ given a chance to speak. (was / were / have)

(p) None of the information _____ reliable. (is / are / were)

(q) The poet and philosopher _____ invited to the programme. (was / were / have)

(r) There _____ many reasons for his failure. (are / is / was)

(s) The news _____ shocking. (is / are / were)

(t) Ten kilometres _____ a long distance to walk. (is / are / were)

7. You are the Sports Captain of your school. Write a report in about 120–150 words on the Annual Sports Day celebrated in your school.

8. You are the Cultural Secretary of your school. Write a report in about 120–150 words on the Inter-School Cultural Fest organised by your school.

9. You are Rohit/Riya of ABC Public School, Mumbai. Write a letter to the editor of *The Times of India* expressing your concern about excessive use of mobile phones by students and suggesting solutions.

10. You are Amit/Anita of Green Valley School, Chandigarh. Write a letter to the editor of *The Daily News* highlighting the problem of stress and pressure among students and suggesting remedial measures.

11. Write a short biographical sketch of Michelle Obama using the hints given below:

Born: 17 January 1964, Chicago, USA
Profession: Lawyer, Writer, Social Activist
Major Role: First Lady of the United States (2009–2017)
Major Achievements: “Let’s Move” campaign, Author of *Becoming*
Known for: Advocacy for education, health, and women empowerment
Inspiration: Global role model for youth and women

12. Write a short biographical sketch of Nelson Mandela using the hints given below:

Born: 18 July 1918, Mvezo, South Africa
Profession: Anti-apartheid leader, President of South Africa
Major Achievements: Led the fight against apartheid, Nobel Peace Prize (1993)
Notable Role: First Black President of South Africa
Imprisonment: 27 years
Known for: Leadership, forgiveness, equality
Inspiration: Symbol of freedom and justice

13. **Read the following passage carefully :**

Reading is one of the most powerful habits a person can develop. In an age dominated by digital screens and instant information, the simple act of reading a book often gets overlooked. However, reading plays a crucial role in shaping a person’s thinking, language skills, and emotional intelligence. It allows individuals to explore new ideas, cultures, and perspectives beyond their immediate surroundings.

For students, regular reading improves vocabulary, comprehension, and writing skills. It enhances concentration and helps develop the ability to think critically and analytically. Unlike passive forms of entertainment, reading requires active engagement of the mind, encouraging readers to imagine, question, and reflect. This mental exercise strengthens the brain and improves overall cognitive ability.

Reading also contributes significantly to emotional growth. Through stories and characters, readers learn empathy by understanding emotions, struggles, and experiences different from their own. Books often offer comfort, inspiration, and guidance during difficult times. Moreover, reading reduces stress and provides a healthy escape from daily pressures.

In addition to personal benefits, reading has a positive impact on society. An informed and thoughtful population is better equipped to make responsible decisions. Reading promotes awareness, tolerance, and respect for diverse opinions. Therefore, cultivating the habit of reading is not only beneficial for individuals but also essential for building a knowledgeable and compassionate society.

(a) Why is reading often overlooked in the modern age?
(b) How does reading help in shaping a person’s thinking and language skills?
(c) Mention two academic benefits of reading for students.
(d) Why is reading considered an active mental exercise?
(e) How does reading contribute to emotional growth?

- (f) What role does reading play during difficult times?
- (g) How does reading reduce stress?
- (h) Explain how reading benefits society as a whole.
- (i) Find a word from the passage which means “ability to understand the feelings of others”.
- (j) Find a word from the passage which means “encourages” or “supports”.
- (k) State whether the following statement is **True or False**:
Reading is a passive form of entertainment.